

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 16, 1843.

To Correspondents.—A correspondent has sent a letter to me, which should have been sent to the Rev. Mr. Beecher, as it is addressed to him. We must decline its publication, as our paper is not intended to discuss religious subjects. The writer can have his communication if he wishes it.

Virginia Elections.

The Globe of May 5th, says: We have heard enough from all the congressional districts, except the 11th, to declare the elections as follows:

- Districts.
- 1.—Archibald Atkinson, dem.
 - 2.—George C. Dring, dem.
 - 3.—Walter Coles, dem.
 - 4.—Edmund W. Hulbard, dem.
 - 5.—Thomas W. Gilmer, dem.
 - 6.—John W. Jones, dem.
 - 7.—Henry A. Wise, Tyler.
 - 8.—W. Longley Newton, whig.
 - 9.—Samuel Clifton, whig.
 - 10.—William L. Lewis, dem.
 - 11.—William Taylor, dem.
 - 12.—Augustus A. Chapman, dem.
 - 13.—George W. Hopkins, dem.
 - 14.—Lewis A. Stearns, dem.

It is above all to be seen, that the Globe puts down the whigs, and elects the democrats. The Richmond Whig notices the whig statement claiming the election of Longley, and concludes by saying: "It is a lie to say that the whigs are elected." The Madisonian also says it does not believe the whigs are elected.

Equipe says Whig's majority in his district is 5000. The same paper has the following in regard to the state of parties in the Legislature:

In Virginia, the Charles Free Press reports the election of O'Ferrall, Whig, over Myers, Dem.—Whig gain. The Virginia makes it a tie, and one precinct to hear for.

Selected delegates to the Legislature now stand—Democrats 62, whigs 52, counting Morgan—20 members—near from last year, 13 Democrats, 7 whigs.

At 20 delegates to be heard from—these may remain the same as they did last session—except that Henry and Wm. may send two whigs, and Harrison two Democrats. We may number from 10 to 15 majority in the House, and 8 majority in the Senate—as the Whig phrase is, "the time ago, this may be sufficient for all useful purposes."

Whitcomb and Bright.

A list of appointments for these gentlemen, to address the people, will be found under the postscript head in the paper, to which we refer the reader. These appointments will be made a few days one made by Mr. Bright and one by Mr. Whitcomb, who are in that vicinity, and are expected to be made.

It will be fulfilled by these gentlemen, should their health be preserved.

William J. Brown.

We hope that our friends in other districts, and in other parts of this district, will not suffer themselves to be deceived by the Indiana Journal in respect to the prospects of Wm. J. Brown. The abandoned lies with which that journal teemed is almost universally admitted by the whigs to have been one of the principal means of insuring the nomination; and its continued assertions that he did not command the united vote of the Democratic party, altogether gratuitous and false. We assure our readers here and abroad, that he will not only get the Democratic vote of this county, but very many "sick whigs" will help him on. He will be triumphantly sustained, and finally elected, by such a majority as has not been found in these dignities for twenty years at least. We do not see how we are out of the woods; but in this case we are safe, and the honest portion of the whig party will admit it. The Old Coon Skinner will soon have his head off, and his hands to his elbows in the wool and fat.

Uses of the Journal.

The principal conductors of the Journal import to the publication of a paragraph abusive of Harrison, in which he is called a "worn out debauchee, a filthy, drunkard, half-witted, petulant coward." This paragraph, which was issued from the Sentinel Office, immediately after Gen. Howard's defeat in 1840. We have heard that the information is a lie. We do not know whether it should be offered at impudently from a quarrelsome quarter, issues the foulest and most atrocious lies against every man, who has the tenacity to expose the misrule and mismanagement of the desperate demagogues who have tyrannized over Indiana for twelve years, and whose contributions in part the ostensible managers of the Journal are &c.

New Paper of the State Bank of Indiana.

A late meeting of the Directors of the State Bank of Indiana, of the worn and dated paper of the Institution, which had been laid aside and registered at the House, was burst.

As soon the worn condition of the old paper of the Bank, a substitution of new issues is universally called for, the Bank is proceeding as rapidly as possible to supply new and neat paper to the Branches, which will be furnished for the worn paper, when presented, and in the course of business, as speedily and conveniently to the public, as is practicable.

Intellectual Literature.

We hope all our good readers will enjoy themselves for an hour over the intellectual treat we give them on the first page of this day's paper. This is none of the puny attempts which occasionally appear in country newspapers; and we venture to say, that it exhibits more literature than can be found in a host of the ordinary articles of the day. In fact, we know of but one writer in the country, who can begin to soar in like manner on such an interesting subject. Read it, every body.

Has he Resigned?

Has Gov. Briggs resigned? NO! But he can neglect his business for some three or four months to travel around and elect over.

E. W. McGaughey has been nominated for Congress. Has he resigned his seat in the Senate? NO! Call upon him, Mr. Journal. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

Which do the People Choose.

The good old times under Jackson, when the whig politicians cursed from the beginning to this day, except when they wish to humbug the people;—or the present beautiful coon whig times? Say, under which did they prosper most? Let them answer at the ballot boxes.

J. L. White.

The Washburn Courier thinks Master Jo. L. White did not want to go to Congress again, but was "overpowered" by "whig sedition." We give in to Jesse; for we have seen a coon more "overpowered," than Mr. Jo. Next August the people will probably relieve him from these pressing "seditions."

What's the Matter?

What is the reason that the coon whig papers of Indiana have banished down their banners of "Henry Clay and a National Bank"? Get up your Clay clubs, boys. Don't be scared off before you are hurt.

The Nigger Barnett.

This fellow frequently alludes to the senior editor of his paper personally. It can only say to the public that no personal notice can be taken through the medium of the Sentinel, other than to pronounce him a Liar, a Scoundrel, a Coonard, and a Contemptible Puppy. Thus I leave him.

Geo. A. Chapman.

The State Bank Directory.

The Directory of the State Bank was in session in this city last week. Their sessions are secret as those of the Spanish Inquisition used to be; but we can generally learn something of their doings if anything calculated for the public good is done, and sometimes otherwise. They determined to call in all the ragged notes and supply their places with new ones; but we do not learn that any arrangements were made to carry into effect the promise made by the friends of the Bank at the last session of the Legislature, in consideration of the passage of the Bank Bill, to issue a million of dollars in June. We fear that promise will turn out like all June promises, and that the people will have to wait for their money—or rather, earn it before they get it.

This is a favorable opportunity to correct a falsehood of the Indiana Journal. That lying print recently asserted that "the Board of Directors who manage the Bank are all leading loafers." A lie so barefaced hardly needs correction in this State; but we see the Federal Coopers of other States are repeating the falsehood, perhaps through honest ignorance. To set the matter right, therefore, we publish the names of the Directory classified according to their politics, to-wit:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Whigs. | Democrats. |
| B. F. Morris. | A. Walker. |
| A. C. Blanchard. | J. C. Pepper. |
| J. F. D. Lanier. | J. P. Drake. |
| M. C. Erich. | S. G. Dailey. |
| J. Mitchell. | O. Toussy. |
| J. Ross. | |
| J. Vestal. | |
| J. Farrington. | |
| C. Bell. | |
| M. McColloch. | |
| W. J. Walker. | |
| J. Orr. | |

Instead of all being loafers, it will be seen that the State Bank Directory thus stands TWELVE Whigs to FIVE Democrats, not including Mr. Merrill, the President, who is the casting vote, and who is a whig from the extreme end of the longest hair in his head, to the ultimate extension of his great toe nails. The Bank therefore, is WHOLLY in the hands of the Whigs, to all intents and purposes. They can do just what they please—undo, or refuse to do at all—and all without let or hindrance from the Democrats.

Limited, however, as we show Democratic participation in the State Bank Directory to be, it is nevertheless greater now, negative as it is, than ever before. Until this year the Bank has been, with the exception of a solitary director or two, exclusively in the hands of the Whigs. They have managed it both as an engine of pecuniary profit and party politics. In the latter capacity it has done more to mold the political character of this State than all other causes combined. To its influence, originating in the Central Board at the Capital, and extending through the several Branches into every district in the State—all affiliated, and acting with perfect understanding and unanimity—operating upon the most sensitive passion of mankind—impelled themselves to unceasing activity by the same slothless and avaricious passion, superadded to the greedy lust of political power. To all this may be traced the chief cause, why Indiana has ever been claimed to the Juggernaut Car of Whiggery. Naturally, by their condition and occupation—the latter chiefly agricultural—the people of Indiana are as Democratic as those of any other State in the Union. Large towns, which generally are every where hotbeds of Whiggery and all kinds of political and social selfishness, have hardly an existence in this State; few, if any, numbering over a population of 3000; and none of them exercising any very powerful influence upon public opinion. Notwithstanding the absence of those and other common "means and appliances" of Whiggery or Aristocracy, their absence is more than supplied by the power of the Bank, which, since the moment of its creation, has been unceasing, either openly or covertly, in its insidious endeavors to exercise a controlling influence upon the public mind. In these endeavors, the political complexion of the State heretofore, evinces its current success. This result, in addition to the fact that every attempt in other States to establish and maintain a similar set of affiliated Banks with advantage to the public, has proved a failure, should be a warning to our Democratic brethren in other States to beware of forging similar chains for their own free limbs, and of erecting a power not only beyond their control, but which is certain in the end to control them.

Smith's Speech at the Convention.

We had notices of all the coon speeches at the late coon gathering, but have concluded, under existing circumstances, to let Gov. Wallace and Gov. Briggs's pass. We shall briefly notice that of Col. O. H. Smith.

His speech was, I did this; I did that; I said to Mr. Woodbury: Mr. Benton told me: I am the greatest man; and I can tell you of it.

Mr. Smith's egotism excited smiles, and among not a few, signs of disgust. We heard many remarks on it after the adjournment. It seems to be a constitutional failing with him. To show the littleness of this man's mind, we will notice a part of his speech, so completely comical as to stamp with truth the whole of the chapter from which he garbled an extract. He read from the Tariff pamphlet by an "Indianian," page 36:

"Shander is their element, and definition their calling."

This he held up as if the writer applied it to the whole Whig party. He repeated it again and again, and then applied to the audience, the coon party, to know if they would support a man who called them slanders and defamers. Let us see the context, and then we can see the honesty of Honorable Oliver H. Smith. We can see if the coon did not fit him so snugly as to make him feel sore, and hence his writhing. Here it is:

Our opponents claim to be the exclusive friends of a tariff for the purpose of smuggling in an unrighteous tax upon the backs, the mouths, and the labor of the country. They know that if their scheme of taxation stood out in its naked deformity, it would receive the howlings and execrations of the honest and unswerving of their own party. To avoid arousing the question, they pretend to get into a passion, and say "the time for argument has gone by, and that for action has come." They brand those who will not bow to their dictation, as loafers, agitators, and defamers. They cast the severest reproaches, and indulge in the vilest epithets, and the grossest personal abuse. They seem to regard that "stump orator" who can talk the loudest, and abuse with the most fluency, as possessed of the most talent. Slender is their eloquence, and deficient their calling. But we ask our countrymen if, when a man is engaged in a discussion, he gets into a real or pretended passion, and brandishes, as it is not "a sign" that he has "run out of arguments?"

If one of their own select number is a candidate for office, whatever may be his defects or demerits, he is lauded to the skies. But if a democrat is so presumptuous as to offer himself for the popular suffrage, however unexceptionable his character and conduct may have been, how much severer they may have praised him formerly themselves, for his conduct as a man or as an officer, he at once becomes a mark for the shafts of slander and detraction.

But we warn such interested and kind detractors, that the moral sense of free people will no longer submit to such party detraction. A love of justice, a keen sense of right and wrong, and a determination to show "fair play" towards all, is felt by the honest and high minded Indians of every party, and they will not sanction nor suffer a systematic attempt to build up or put down, without regard to truth or justice.

We say again, that we are far from including in the above, the great majority of our opponents. We allude only to those leaders who desire to float into office on the waves of party contention. The great body—the rank and file of them—we would say, "we know there are many of you who are honest, and sincerely attached to our republican institutions. We believe that the majority of your farmers, laborers, and mechanics, are, in feeling and tendency, Democratic. Your selfish leaders are compelled to assume the name of Democratic Whigs, to induce such men as you are to support them. In usurping that name, they undesignedly pay the highest compliment to the abused men and principles of the Democracy."

Here we shall rest with his speech for the present, as the subject has become stale on our hands.

P. O. R. E. W.—The Western Post says: "he closed his preface to the Tariff harangue!" What sage writers whig editors are on a Tariff question!

General Howard.

Soon after the election of U. S. Senator last winter, letters were received by members from Gen. Howard, in reply to those written to him informing him of the result of that election. We at that time saw one of those letters, and were so much pleased with the noble spirit displayed by the writer, that we endeavored to obtain it for publication. Its possessor, however, fearing some impropriety in the publication of what might be considered a private letter, could not accede to our desires. We determined at the time to write to Gen. Howard, soliciting a copy of the letter referred to, but a multiplicity of duties prevented until a few weeks since, when we wrote to the General on the subject, to which he sent us the annexed reply, the sentiments of which will commend themselves to the admiration of every true Democrat.

ROCKFORD, Ind., 3d April, 1843.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your letter of the 23d, requesting me to publish my views of the late Senatorial election in this State; and have received similar requests from other quarters. I had no wish to trouble the public with any thing from me on that subject. I was defeated, and was willing that the people should, so far as I was concerned, be left unbiased to form their judgments of the result, and the means by which it was brought about.

I was satisfied with my friends, and felt no disposition to fall out with any one; but if I had felt otherwise, the public was not the tribunal to take cognizance of that which was personal to myself.

I wrote to several members immediately after the election, in answer to letters received, and these will be the best evidence of my feelings at that time; and they may be published, if the gentlemen to whom they were addressed choose to furnish them. I kept no copies. Mr. Malkin of Danbury, Mr. Parks of Morgan, and others were written to. Considerable time has elapsed since the election, and I have seen nothing that should make me distrust the sincerity of my friends in the Legislature. I was acquainted with many of them personally before I met them there last winter, and had the fullest confidence in their personal and political feelings in my favor—and I would now trust my fate in their hands as soon as I would in the hands of any body of men living. I speak of the great body of the Democratic party in the Legislature. I mean no disrespect to the Whigs in making this expression. They were elected to vote against me, and (excepting the instructed members) were bound by their duty to their constituents to do so. Of the instructed members who disobeyed instructions, the country will form its judgment. I hold the doctrine of instruction to be of constitutional obligation, and it should be implicitly obeyed by the representative. Whoever violates that doctrine, whether Whig or Democrat, will never, I trust, from any cause, receive from me, directly or indirectly, any sanction of his conduct. I would be unworthy of the confidence of those numerous citizens who instructed their representatives to vote for me, if I were, either expressly or tacitly, to admit the propriety of that course which resulted in their disappointment, and in that disappointment involved a violation of the constitution. He who deceives both his constituents and his party, plays a bold game, but one which he would not be able to play much more than once.

With respect to the charge against Mr. Whitcomb, of plotting my defeat, I have not been able to see any thing in the facts set forth to justify it. He is charged with preventing the election from going again before the people. On this subject, I trust that matter of party expediency will never prevent our legislature from discharging its constitutional duty. It was the duty of the Legislature to elect a Senator, and no hope of future strength in order to ensure the success of a first choice, should have produced a postponement. This opinion I expressed before I left Indiana, and on no occasion have I held or expressed a different one.

Mr. Whitcomb knew this to be my opinion; and although I have no evidence that he interfered, by the expression of it, yet if he had, it would have been what I would have done, had I been present—even if I had been certain it would result in my defeat.

Towards Mr. Hannegan, the successful candidate, I cherish neither any ill feelings. The party to which I belong has expressed its judgment and expressed its will in his election, and I have no doubt he will stand up for his principles. It is the desire for the success of those principles, that makes me a Democrat. I have devoted the whole of the years of my manhood, so far as I have interfered with politics, to the cause, and "big or small" who may be in office or in private life—I shall be faithful to the cause of Democracy.

I am, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
T. A. HOWARD.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN. T. A. HOWARD.

The following are the letters referred to above, written, as will be perceived by their dates, immediately after the election of Senator:

ROCKFORD, 25th January, 1843.

MY DEAR SIR:—I hasten to answer your letter of the 24th. I do not think that it expresses the feelings of your heart. I have learned, of no less a person than a few years past, to meet the necessities of life, however exorbitant, with the spirit of philosophy.

In the present instance, it would be strange if I should feel ungrateful. The record is there; and my only wish is that my friends may never have reason to regret having made such an expression in my favor. I am satisfied with them, and grateful to them. You, my friend, will confer a kindness by visiting each one of them in person, and expressing to him my entire satisfaction with the conduct of my friends.

I remain most truly yours,
T. A. HOWARD.

Hon. P. M. PARKS, Senate, Indianapolis.

ROCKFORD, Jan. 30th 1843.

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I acknowledge your letter of the 25th. The election is now a part of the history of the times, and it would show great weakness in me if I were to allow myself to indulge in unavailing regrets, and certainly great unwisdom if I were to be guilty of the ingratitude of complaining of my friends. I shall do neither. I have had some experience in disappointment, and know how to exchange the excitement of politics for the calm of philosophy. My dear Sir, I thank you for your kind assurances; and allow me to say to you that your course, and that of those of my friends in this contest, has my decided approval. I do not say to you that the event can have no influence on my political course, nor will it be believed possible that I should suffer from what I have written. It has been to induce and slander me in times past, to exert in my mind either jealousy or distrust now.

My kind and respectful regard to your colleagues.
Your friend,
T. A. HOWARD.

Hon. J. P. McLELLIN.

Answer to T. A. HOWARD.

Has not the whig party been in power ever since the commencement of the Internal Improvement System? Has not the State's prosperity been going down, down, down, ever since that period? Who has done it? Where has the sixteen millions of borrowed money gone? Let us elect a democratic State administration, and we will ferret out some of these matters.

Remember This.

That the Whigs saw THOMAS JEFFERSON die in poverty, and did not help him. They saw Gen. Harrison die rich, and gave him ninety-Two Thousand Dollars!

And More!

They tried to get an appropriation of the people's money to pay to the heirs of the TRAITOR BULL! Is any money worth to tax the people to raise more money? Off with the hides of the capitalists!

Remember!

That the coon Whig party attempted to smuggle into the Legislature a man who was never elected by the people, for the purpose of re-electing Oliver H. Smith to the U. S. Senate, who has lived so long on the people's money, and finds it so comfortable, that he is willing to serve them again!

And Remember,

They hung in effigy on their own party who obeyed the instructions of his constituents! Honest Whiggery! What shall prevent the people tearing the hides from your shoulders in August?

Remember,

That the Coon administration has re-issued all the old treasury notes, and a batch of new ones, now amounting to ELEVEN or TWELVE MILLIONS of Dollars. This with a National Debt of 20 to 40 millions, is a pretty fair specimen of retrenchment!!!

GRATIFY FIRE.—About one half of the town of Wilmington, N. C. has been destroyed by fire.

The Mismanagement of the Internal Improvement System, and the State Affairs Generally.

NO. VII.

Political Complexions of the Legislature of 1835-36.—Cale Smith Elected Speaker.—Great Predominance of Whigs on the Internal Improvement Committee.—The System Bill.—Instructions to Whitcomb.—Support of the Representative Feature in the Board of Public Works by the Whigs.—Falseness of the Indiana Journal.—Passage of the Bill.

In our last number we reverted to the prosperous and happy condition of the State up to the commencement of a session of 1835-36, as recounted by Gov. NOBLE in his annual message; and we also gave copious extracts therefrom, showing his full endorsement and approval of the operations under the Survey Bill, and urging upon the Legislature, by every argument at his command, the adoption of the System he had repeatedly before recommended.

We will now show the political constitution of the Legislature by whom the System was adopted.

SINATE—1835-36.

Whigs—Aker, Bell, Collett, Caldwell, Clark, Chambers, Colerick, Conwell, Dumont, Elliott, Hillis, Hamilton, Morgan, Payne, Plummer, Shaw, Sigler, Thompson—15.

Democrats—Boord, Boone, Brady, Casey, Dailey, Fowler, Griffith, Hackett, Martin, Puett, Stewart, Tannehill, Whitcomb—13.

HOUSE—1835-36.

Whigs—Armstrong, Baell, Bryan, Bennett, Carnan, Curtis, D. Clark, M. G. Clark, Chiles, Collins, W. H. Craig, J. R. Craig, Evans, Edwards, Gregg, Gardner, Hannaman, Huntington, Harris, Harrow, Hubbard, Jones, Kilgore, Liston, Mason, May, McCarry, McCarty, Nave, Posey, Ray, Rutledge, C. R. Smith, Stapp, Strain, R. W. Thompson, J. S. Thompson, L. G. Thompson, Vanter, H. Walker, J. Walker, Wilson, Whitman, Zeebe—41.

Democrats—Bardwell, Brown, Boon, Carr, Chamberlain, Cole, Crishman, Chambers, Davis, Dunning, Edmonston, Eggleston (now whig), Graham, Howell, Huckleberry, Thos. Howard, Johnson, Jackson, H. Lee, T. G. Lee, McLean, Myers, Moore, Miller, Murray, Phelps, Storm, Steele (now whig), T. Smith, Templeton, Watt, Willett, Vandever—33.

Showing a Whig majority of 5 in the Senate and 11 in the House—on joint ballot, a Whig majority of SIXTEEN.

Such being the political complexion of the House, it will not be wondered at that CALE B. SMITH, afterwards the celebrated Soap Factory Financier and Fund Commissioner, was elected Speaker.

The Standing Committees on Canals and Internal Improvements, were as follows—

SENATE COMMITTEE.

MESSRS. Clark, Collett, Sigler, Brad, Boon, Hamilton, Hillis, Morgan, Bell, Caldwell, Elliott, Conwell, Colerick and Shaw—THIRTEEN Whigs, and ONE Democrat.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.

MESSRS. Evans, Kilgore, Boon, Carnan, Ray, Huntington, McCarty, Stapp, Mason, Vandever, Thompson of L. Morris, Hubbard, Bryan, Walker of S. Moore and Thompson of A—FOURTEEN Whigs and THREE Democrats.

Howell, dem., and Clark of W., and Armstrong, Whigs, were afterwards added—so that the Internal Improvement Committee stood TWENTY-NINE Whigs to FIVE Democrats!!! The rightful claims of the Democratic minority were thus totally disregarded and the complete management of the whole subject thrown into the hands of the Whigs. These are facts which cannot be got over by declamatory misrepresentation.

The remarkable one-sided character of these Committees is unparalleled even in the annals of the one-sided Legislatures of Indiana. They show most conclusively that the Whig leaders by whom they were appointed, were deeply impressed with the absolute necessity, which they believed to exist, that these committees, who were to have such intimate connection with the Internal Improvement System, should be almost exclusively Whigs.

To these committees were committed all that part of the Governor's message relating to Internal Improvements and every other proposition in relation to the subject.

Precious to the report of the Internal Improvement Committee, resolutions instructing the Committee in relation to public works, were moved by the following persons in the House, viz:

Whigs—Ray, Bennett, Evans, Morris, J. Walker (two), McCarty, Posey, (two), Edwards, Collins, Macey, C. B. Smith, Armstrong, Nave, Wilson of H., and Chiles—15.

Democrats—T. Smith, Bardwell, Davis, Graham, Howell, and Miller—6.

THE SYSTEM BILL.

On the 11th January, 1836—House Journal, 221—Mr. Evans, the Whig Chairman of the Internal Improvement Committee, reported from said committee the "Bill to provide for the commencement and completion of a general system of Internal Improvements," which was read the first time.

Mr. Evans moved to suspend the rules and read the bill a second time, then

The motion was carried, EVERY WHIG BUT FOUR voting in its favor, and a MAJORITY of the Democrats voting against it.

A motion to print the bill was voted down by a nearly similar vote. The Bill had been perfected by a committee thoroughly Whig, and the majority were determined to rush it through without modification, amendment, or delay.

On the next day, Jan. 12, the rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. Evans, and the bill again considered. Similar amendments were proposed in the forenoon, and voted down. Other amendments were offered in the afternoon, but before the question on their adoption was taken, Mr. Evans called for the previous question, on the engrossment of the bill, which was sustained, the rules suspended, the bill considered as engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. Huckleberry, dem., in order to bind them, moved to adjourn; which was decided in the negative.

The question on the passage of the bill being then called for by Mr. Dunning, it passed by the following vote:

Whigs,	Ayes.	Noes.
Democrats,	35	14

But four solitary Whigs voted against the Bill! Yet in the face and eyes of this fact, the Indiana Journal has had the temerity to charge that the System was a *facta measure!*

The Bill having passed, on motion of Mr. Huntington Whig, the title was amended by striking out the words "the commencement and completion of." That was a lucky thought indeed, and seems to have been prophetic of the fate of the measure.

It was then ordered that it be printed in a tract, and that its putative father, T. J. Evans, carry it to the Senate and ask their concurrence therein.

In the Senate, Jan. 13th, Mr. Whitcomb presented "the instructions of citizens of Greene county, directing their Senator (himself) and Representative to support the passage of a law, to obtain a loan, for the purposes of Internal Improvement."—Senate Journal, p. 424.

On the same morning Mr. Evans of the House, presented the "System Bill," which had passed that body.

Mr. Clark, a Whig, moved to dispense with the rules of the Senate, and read the bill a second time by its title, then. On this question the vote was as follows:

Ayes.	Noes.	
Whigs,	14	4
Democrats,	14	8

Not two-thirds being in favor of the motion, it was lost, and the bill ordered to a third reading next day.

Mr. Whitcomb moved to print 100 copies of the bill. This was not voted down as had been the case in the House; but, singularly enough, was decided by Lt. Gov. Wallace to be out of order!!! They were to "go it blind," any how; and too much light was no desirable thing to the admirers of the Scheme.

Mr. Whitcomb appealed from the decision, but the Senate sustained it.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Canals and Internal Improvements, and was discussed and amended by that committee on the afternoon of Jan. 14, the Senate having adjourned for that purpose. On the 15th the bill was reported back to the Senate from the committee, with amendments, in which the Senate concurred principally. Other amendments were then offered in the Senate, the most important of which was one proposing to take the power of appointing the Board of Public Works from the Governor, and providing for their election by joint ballot of the Legislature; abolishing the "representative" feature, and declaring members of the Legislature ineligible as Commissioners.

This was a most important amendment, and had it been carried would have been likely to have prevented much, very much, of the evil which resulted from the mismanagement of the System. It was supported by Mr. Whitcomb in a speech, said by those who heard it to be one of the ablest he ever made. He portrayed strongly the evils which were likely to ensue, and which actually occurred, by conferring such controlling power upon the Governor, and by the fatal "representative" feature in the constitution of the Board.

The amendment was carried by the following vote:

Ayes.	Noes.	
Whigs,	4	14
Democrats,	12	1

In the afternoon, however, the friends of Noble having in the meantime legislated against the amendment with great activity, the vote was reconsidered, and the amendment was lost two of the Democrats having been induced to change their votes.

In its second article on the subject of Internal Improvement, recently published, the Indiana Journal endeavored to convey the impression that Mr. Whitcomb opposed this proposition to abrogate the "representative" feature and to take the appointing power from the Governor, but to the Journal knew better, and it willfully attempted to deceive the people. After the mischief predicted by Mr. Whitcomb had taken place, the Whigs (in 1838) changed this feature in this law; but it was then too late—the evil was past remedy.

Mr. Whitcomb appealed from the decision, but the Senate sustained it.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Canals and Internal Improvements, and was discussed and amended by that committee on the afternoon of Jan. 14, the Senate having adjourned for that purpose. On the 15th the bill was reported back to the Senate from the committee, with amendments, in which the Senate concurred principally. Other amendments were then offered in the Senate, the most important of which was one proposing to take the power of appointing the Board of Public Works from the Governor, and providing for their election by joint ballot of the Legislature; abolishing the "representative" feature, and declaring members of the Legislature ineligible as Commissioners.

This was a most important amendment, and had it been carried would have been likely to have prevented much, very much, of the evil which resulted from the mismanagement of the System. It was supported by Mr. Whitcomb in a speech, said by those who heard it to be one of the ablest he ever made. He portrayed strongly the evils which were likely to ensue, and which actually occurred, by conferring such controlling power upon the Governor, and by the fatal "representative" feature in the constitution of the Board.

The amendment was carried by the following vote:

Ayes.	Noes.	
Whigs,	4	14
Democrats,	12	1

In the afternoon, however, the friends of Noble having in the meantime legislated against the amendment with great activity, the vote was reconsidered, and the amendment was lost two of the Democrats having been induced to change their votes.

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On the 16th, sundry amendments were offered by Payne, Thompson, and others, calculated for the benefit of counties not likely to profit by the expenditures ordered by the bill as it stood. The most of these amendments were for surveys of turnpikes, and were generally supported by the enemies